

LABOR CLARION.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

VOL. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906.

No. 9.

Our Time of Trial==Courage and Confidence Reigns

On Tuesday, April 17, 1906, the sun did not shine on a more prosperous city than San Francisco—the day after, and for days after that all was chaos. Now, however, where deepest despair and grief held sway, hope and confidence in the future and fortitude reign supreme. The past will serve but one purpose—we will remember only the mistakes, and that only that we may avoid them in the prosperous future we are all determined to carve out for ourselves.

"A New San Francisco, the most beautiful city in the world," is the slogan of the day, and no class of our citizens will do more to effect the practical realization of that sentiment than will the union men and women of the city.

Our people have suffered severely—little homes, representing the savings of long years of weary toil, are gone; the tools of our craftsmen are gone; many of us have nothing in the shape of worldly possessions but the clothes on our backs, but we have health and strength and skill, and this, our capital, is fortified by courage, supreme confidence in our city and a firm determination to do our part in its restoration.

For a few days in some quarters fears were expressed that Organized Labor would endeavor to take advantage of the abnormal conditions and raise wages. The men who gave expression to those fears knew little of Organized Labor—they know more now. Not a moment was lost in getting together the representatives of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council and the first business transacted by these organizations was the adoption of resolutions declaring that the normal wage scales shall stand—they went much further, and wiped out jurisdiction lines between the crafts and callings, thus enabling those who cannot find employment in their former craft or calling to accept any other kind of work they can obtain without objection being offered by those regularly engaged in that class of work. This is probably the first time in the history of Organized Labor that such action has been taken—certainly never before by organizations representing such a large number of people.

Organized Labor has done all that it could do, and will continue to do everything within its power to maintain conditions that shall be as nearly normal as is possible. But Organized Labor cannot, unaided, maintain normal conditions with respect to wages. We must have the co-operation of the employers. Already we hear of employers who are paying wages far in excess of the union scale in order to secure immediate service. If this policy is adopted by many, wages will soar skyward in spite of all the unions can do to keep them at a normal level.

Wages and prices of commodities can only be kept normal by the genuine co-operation of all classes of our people.

Organized Labor has made emphatic declaration of its position, and now we ask the co-operation of the employers. As quickly as possible, the various unions will establish headquarters and register their members. This registration system will be made as complete as possible—not only will

the members of the unions register for employment in their former craft or calling, but for work in other callings that they may be adapted to, and the information thus obtained will be available at a central registration bureau. This system, when perfected, will enable employers to secure competent craftsmen pledged to work for standard wages, and the best interests of both employer and employe, and of the entire city, in fact, demand that the employers co-operate with the unions by engaging working men and women who register for employment at these bureaus.

No man nor woman capable and willing to work will be denied the right to register for employment.

Notwithstanding the clean-cut declarations of the labor unions, it seems that there are employers who are disposed to take advantage of existing conditions at the expense of the working people. One large corporation requested a section of its employes to work ten hours a day instead of eight. The plea was made that public necessity required an extension of the work-day. When the matter was presented to the union affected, the organization agreed that its members could work ten hours a day and charge only straight time for the extra two hours; overtime rates for Sundays was also abolished. Within twenty-four hours after this concession had been made a high official of the corporation coolly proposed that the men work ten hours for eight hours' pay—in other words donate two hours' work daily to the corporation, which, by the way, is one of the richest in the State. In other crafts attempts have been made to establish a ten-hour day when the union schedule calls for an eight or nine hour day.

Employers must understand that the labor unions will not tolerate imposition of this nature—nor, in fact, imposition of any character. Our people have suffered severely, it is true, but the employer who believes we are weakened to an extent that prevents us from successfully combatting any and all efforts to disrupt our organizations, or impose abnormal conditions on the least of our unions, is nursing an illusion that he had best discard at once.

The labor unions have declared that they will give the employers a square deal; and they demand that they be given a square deal in return, and the man or set of men who attempts to impose on the workers in any way will find that there exists to-day a closer bond of unity among the labor organizations than existed at any time in former days, and that they will maintain at all hazards the conditions they had established before the fire.

Cases have already been reported where employers took advantage of the chaotic conditions existing after the fire to reduce wages. The most aggravated instance was the action of the California Baking Company, which hired bakers by the day and paid them only \$2.85, instead of \$3.50, the union scale, and, it is reported, actually sought the aid of the military to compel union bakers to work below the scale. At the same time

this concern was selling bread at exorbitant prices, and continued to do so for several days. Not only this, but one of the principal stockholders made representations to the Mayor with respect to the Bakers' Union that prompted that official to address a sharp letter to the Secretary of the union, calling the organization to account for its supposed delinquencies. Of course, the charges made against the union were utterly baseless—the bakers did all that men could do to relieve the situation, but they naturally refused to be exploited by a corporation which was profiting enormously at the expense of a stricken people.

Such infamous practices, of course, merit and will receive severe condemnation from all classes of citizens, and those who persist in attempting to exploit working people or the general public will soon feel the weight of public opinion and discover that their indulgence in exploitation was an error that will, in many instances, result in their undoing. People are willing to forget and forgive many actions these days, but it is certain that they will never forgive the men who took advantage of their misfortunes to exploit their shrunken pocket-books.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

The organization known as the Citizens' Alliance has been a disturbing factor in the industrial life of the city since its formation. There never existed good reason for the organization of the Alliance, but even those employers who believed that such an organization was necessary to conserve their interests, certainly cannot offer even the shadow of an excuse for the existence of the Citizens' Alliance today.

The labor unions of San Francisco stand pledged not only not to raise wages, but have practically abolished jurisdiction lines wherever the necessities of the case require it. In fact, the labor unions have "gone the limit" in meeting the situation that confronts our people, and while not one dissenting voice was raised by union men against the action taken by Organized Labor, employers generally were surprised, but in most instances were gracious enough to voice appreciation of the stand taken by the labor unionists. Under these circumstances to maintain a militant organization such as the Citizens' Alliance would be nothing short of criminal.

The labor unions have buried the animosities and antagonisms of the past, and desire to work in harmony with all classes of our citizens. But the labor unions do not intend to sacrifice their organizations in order to maintain the bogus brand of "peace and harmony" which was the stock in trade of the Citizens' Alliance in the past—or, at least, of the executive officials of that organization.

There is no place in the industrial life of San Francisco today for a \$10,000-a-year disturber of industrial peace, and the men who have controlled the Citizen's Alliance have an opportunity to perform a public service of importance by calling one more meeting and adjourning *sine die*.

LABOR CLARION

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Minutes of the called meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council held Wednesday, April 25, at 2 p. m., in Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, President Hagerty in the chair:

Moved and seconded that the regular order of business be suspended; carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to secure permanent headquarters for the Council and equip same for the regular routine work; carried.

Moved and seconded that the next meeting of the Council be held at the call of the chair, and President and Secretary be instructed to secure hall for meeting purposes; carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions relating to the upbuilding of the city, and report back to the meeting; carried. The chair appointed the following committee: A. J. Gallagher, J. J. O'Neill, R. Cornelius, R. I. Wisler, James Wilson. The committee, after consultation, submitted the following:

"San Francisco, April 25, 1906.

"To the People of San Francisco: The San Francisco Labor Council, on behalf of its 106 affiliated unions, pledges the earnest and willing co-operation of each and every member of these organizations in the rebuilding of our city, and that this may be accomplished as expeditiously as possible and under conditions as nearly normal as practicable, we declare it to be the sense of this Council that the wage scale of the various unions remain as before the fire, and recommend that the affiliated unions adopt stringent measures to enforce this measure.

"We recommend that jurisdiction lines between various crafts and callings be abolished until normal conditions are restored.

"We recommend that the affiliated unions establish headquarters as soon as possible, where members may register for employment in order that those who desire their services may secure them with the least possible delay.

"Andrew Gallagher, Chairman.

"J. J. O'Neill, Secretary.

"R. Cornelius

"R. I. Wisler

"James Wilson."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted and given to the press; carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of ten be appointed to act as a Relief Committee and to work in conjunction with the general Relief Committee of this city appointed by the Mayor; carried. The chair appointed the following committee: J. J. Byrne, A. J. Spencer, P. W. Buckley, George W. Bell, E. Corpe, D. Schwarting, H. May, Miss M. Andrews, M. Shannon, C. Schilling.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary notify the Mayor that the President and Secretary of this Council have been appointed to represent the Council in conjunction with the Committee of Citizens appointed by him to act in any capacity he may deem advisable.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks reported that the clerks had received \$1000 from their International organization.

Mr. Drum, representing the Food Committee, was granted the privilege of the floor to address the Council regarding the system of giving relief.

Reports of Committees: The committee appointed by the Council to audit the books of the Sealers' Union reported the matter had been adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. Moved and seconded that the committee be discharged; carried.

Delegates from the Bakers' Union reported that the California Baking Company was resorting to unfair methods, and is taking advantage of existing conditions by paying their members the steady work schedule, instead of the extra-work schedule.

Communications—Communication received from the A. F. of L. in reference to the indorsement of the Cemetery Employees' wage scale. Moved and seconded that the matter lay on the table; carried.

The Secretary reported the approximate loss of the Council about \$700.

It was ordered that the next meeting of the Council be held at the call of the chair.

Adjourned at 4:45 p. m. Fraternally,

Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

Following is a list of the unions represented at the meeting of the Labor Council on April 25, the names and addresses of the delegates present, together with the location of union headquarters where such have been established:

Bakers, No. 24—D. Schwarting, 815 Clement; A. Zaborski, E. Hoffman.

Bartenders, No. 41—A. Condrotte. Hdqrs. 425 Ivy ave.

Box Makers and Sawyers—G. A. Buell, 730 Hooper; J. A. Wilson, Post and Fillmore; W. McIntosh, 3857 21st.

Barbers—O. H. Hinters, 1193 Scott; J. L. Bleily, Secretary, 224 Clement.

Beer Bottlers—Jos. Guinee. Headqrs. 7th and Webster, Oakland.

Brewery Workers, No. 7—A. Sierwierski, 7th and Webster, Oakland, John Guinee, 2357 Bryant.

Broom Makers—J. M. Gaffney, 612 Buchanan. J. H. Hotten, 231 Flood ave.

Butchers—D. Murray, 1124 Fillmore. A. Friedman, 851B Capp; H. May.

Cap Makers, No. 9—D. Zeumen, 1142 Golden Gate avenue.

Cigar Makers—H. L. Foster, 328 Jefferson Square; Headqrs 339 Noe, E. S. Belknap, Secy.

Cooks, No. 44—A. Balslow, 450 Linden ave.

Cooks' Helpers, No. 110—H. Huber, 1533 Buchanan.

Cracker Bakers, No. 125—Wm. Eckhardt, 1501 Grove.

Cloak Makers—I. Jacoby, 901 Stanyan.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—E. S. Hurley, Bus. Agt., 428½ Waller.

Garment Cutters, No. 45—Ed. Corpe, 124A Eureka.

Garment Workers—Miss A. Burkhardt, 2515 Van Ness ave.; Miss S. Hagan, 2089 15th; Miss W. Mott, 2014 Greenwich; Miss M. O'Brien, 349 Church.

Gas Workers, No. 9840—Geo. W. Bell, 1920 Filbert. Meet every other Saturday at St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—E. M. Roberts, 2804 21st; Thos. Simmons, Secy., Headqrs, 968 Hampshire.

Hatters, No. 24—C. Holce, 445 Octavia.

Janitors, No. 10,367—J. W. Spencer, Mayor's Office.

Jewelry Workers—F. Pape, 2976 Washington; W. Schweitzer, General Delivery.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 57—W. C. Storek, 3631 16th.

Laundry Workers, No. 26—H. Clunle, 19th and Bryant; Miss C. Parmer, Secy, 189 Lily ave; headqrs Twin Peaks Hall, 17th and Noe. Meet

Wednesdays and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Machine Hands—D. McLennan, 981 Valencia.

Metal Polishers—Thos. Caudwell, 1366 11th, Oakland.

Machinists, No. 68—P. W. Buckley, headqrs 398 Waller; R. I. Wisler, 3305 Sacramento; W. R. Hagerty, 351 Waller.

Molders—Headqrs 26th and Mission. Wm. P. McCabe, 2754 21st; J. Field, 2417 Harrison.

Milk Wagon Drivers—M. F. Shannon, 1078 York; M. E. Decker, Secy, Laguna and Waller.

Musicians, No. 6—Headqrs 421 Laguna; G. Selo, 1350 O'Farrell; C. Schupert, 261 Waller.

Photo Engravers—A. J. Gallagher, 416 Oak. Headqrs. "Tribune," Oakland.

Pie Bakers, No. 274—John Bathman, 1804 San Pablo ave, Oakland.

Printing Pressmen—Geo. Berry, 3141 24th.

Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders—J. P. B. Jones, 9 Mission, rm 10. Headqrs, Folsom St. bulkhead.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—W. H. Stansbury, 1809A Eddy; G. M. Lipman, 1809A Eddy; G. Bonn.

Headqrs of Locals Nos. 432, 410 and 472, 1422 Steiner, C. Lee, Secy.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—M. Cohn, 1223 Webster; C. C. Cunningham, 2235 Sutter; J. J. Byrne, 2577 Post.

Shoe Cutters—Wm. Brill.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.

Steamship Painters—H. Mathial, Bush and 6th, Oakland.

Stablemen—T. Carlson, 21st, bet Folsom and Harrison.

Stationary Firemen, No. 86—E. F. Kraut, 1129 Tennessee.

Sailors—J. Kean, headqrs foot of 3d; P. Scharrenberg, 1632 Dwight Way, Berkeley; A. Seaman, Berkeley; C. F. Hammann, Excelsior, East st., bet. Howard and Folsom.

Street Carmen—R. Cornelius, 432 Walnut; J. H. Bowling, 835 Webster.

Steam Fitters—C. C. Keen, 1441 Greenwich; H. L. Delaney, Wm. Schnupf.

Ship Drillers—E. L. Perret, Boudin and Dwight sts., near Five-Mile House, San Bruno Road.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnston, "Examiner," Oakland.

Typographical, No. 21—J. J. O'Neill, 2089 15th; Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, 1809 Lyon. Headqrs 425 15th, Oakland.

Teamsters—J. J. Conboy, 701 Florida, headqrs 5th, near Brannan.

Waiters, No. 30—Geo. Crue, 30 Jefferson Square; A. C. Rose, Station J; R. L. Grimmer, 20th and Potrero ave.; C. D. Laughlin, 1800 Golden Gate ave.; headqrs Scott and Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Miss M. Andrews, foot of Third.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

It is reported that there is a disposition in some quarters to bring to San Francisco large numbers of workmen from other cities. At present there exists no valid reason for such action. The demand for laborers will undoubtedly be great, but this demand can easily be supplied for some time to come from the ranks of the craftsmen who will be unable to secure employment in their usual occupation for months. The fire temporarily wiped out several industries, and the craftsmen in these lines who remain here are already seeking any form of work they can secure. If a shortage of men should arise in any of the skilled trades, the labor organizations concerned can be depended upon to relieve the situation promptly and without outside assistance.

Any movement that would have the effect of glutting the labor market at this time would be absolutely criminal.

RED CROSS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

One of the first matters to engage the attention of Edward T. Devine, the Special Representative of the American National Red Cross, on his arrival in this city, was the problem of finding employment for the many thousands of idle men and women who cannot readily secure work in their usual occupations. Dr. Devine decided to establish a temporary employment bureau in the Hearst Grammar School, Fillmore and Hermann streets, and, on his request State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford has consented to take charge of the bureau, which opened for registration Thursday, the 3d inst. Miss Lucile Eaves, formerly Resident in charge of the South Park Settlement, this city, came here from New York with Dr. Devine and party, and will be the representative of the Red Cross in the Employment Bureau.

Many union officials have been informed of the purpose of this bureau, and have approved of the plan, having full confidence in the people who are conducting it.

Following is the text of a circular issued by the bureau on the 2d inst.:

"The National Red Cross Society has opened an Employment Bureau for the temporary relief of those who have been thrown out of work. Dr. Devine has asked the State Labor Commissioner, W. V. Stafford, to take charge of this important branch of the relief work. The labor leaders of the city, and many large employers who are familiar with Mr. Stafford's vigorous administration of his office, heartily endorse this choice.

"In discussing the present industrial situation, the Labor Commissioner says, 'I believe there will soon be work enough for everyone now in San Francisco, and while, at present, it is quite undesirable that new men come in, every effort should be made to hold an effective labor force for the work of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding the city.'

"All those desiring work may report at the registration office of the Employment Bureau. Plans are being perfected for enrolling those needing work at the local relief stations. Classified records of available labor will be prepared. In this work the Employment Bureau will also use the complete system of registration now organized in connection with the issuing of supplies.

"Every one realizes that San Francisco has less use for idlers than ever before. It is believed that the mass of our self-respecting working people will quickly avail themselves of every possible opportunity to get back to a self-supporting basis. As the work progresses, some machinery will be perfected for convincing loafers that 'he who will not work may not eat.' It is recognized that many men will find it impossible to get work in their own trades. It will be necessary for them to begin with whatever they can find to do, in order to earn a living during the period of readjustment.

"All those able to furnish employment are urged to send in their orders at once. Every effort will be made to put them in touch with those needing work as promptly as possible. Application may be addressed to the Red Cross Employment Bureau, Fillmore and Hermann streets, San Francisco."

Two forms of blanks will be used in the bureau—one for employes and the other for employers. These blanks read as follows:

LABOR REGISTRATION—EMPLOYEE.

Name
Present Address
Former Address
Occupation
Second Choice of Employment
Married or Single
Affiliation
Remarks
Date

LABOR REGISTRATION—EMPLOYER.

Name of Firm
Present Address
Business
Number of Men wanted
Nature of Employment

Rates of Pay
Remarks
Date

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND MILITARY.

No set of men intrusted with the administration of the affairs of a great city have ever had to face a more difficult situation than that which has confronted our municipal authorities since the 18th ult., and the manner in which our officials have administered affairs during and since the fire has won for them unstinted commendation from all classes of citizens. Mayor Schmitz has proven his ability to meet every emergency that has arisen, and the spirit of the Chief Executive has permeated the entire administration.

The Regular Army, under General Funston, has merited the gratitude of our people, and they have not hesitated to express it in the warmest terms.

Mistakes, of course, have been made, and not a few have been charged against the National Guard. It is more than probable that there is considerable exaggeration in a majority of the tales told relating to abuses of authority. The wildest stories imaginable concerning all sorts of subjects have been in circulation, and it is improbable that only the unvarnished truth was told of militiamen and others who abused their authority. All things considered, the great majority of our National Guardsmen did all that could be expected of them.

The Police Department performed the arduous duties imposed on it in a creditable manner, while the work of the Fire Department, considering the fearful odds the men had to contend against, is beyond all praise that can be expressed in mere words.

THE "LABOR CLARION."

The "Labor Clarion" appears this week in greatly reduced form, its publication having been interrupted for two weeks because of the fire, which destroyed all the printing plants of San Francisco except three small ones in the Mission district. The absorption of Oakland's printing facilities by the daily newspapers compelled the minor publications to seek facilities in other nearby towns. This issue of the "Labor Clarion" was printed in Petaluma. As soon as type and machinery can be had in San Francisco the "Labor Clarion" will be issued in normal size.

COMMISSION MEN FIXING PRICES.

The commission men of the city have organized and agreed to do all in their power to keep the prices of butter, eggs and other products handled by them at normal figures, and to this end they have fixed the price to be charged the consumer by the retailers. If a retailer charges a higher price than that fixed by the wholesalers he will be refused further supplies from any of the commission men. The people should afford the wholesalers all possible support in this matter, and report any retailer who overcharges.

LABOR COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS.

The San Francisco Labor Council has secured headquarters in St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street, facing Market, practically in the center of the unburned district. Here the Secretary will be found during regular office hours, and the Executive and other committees of the Council will meet there.

The regular meetings of the Council will be held at 335 Noe street.

The military have been ordered out on account of the miners' strike at Valenciennes, France.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The Photo-Engravers were hit hard by the fire, there being work at the present time for about 12 of the 110 members of the organization, and it will be impossible to renew work in that industry until plants can be shipped here from the East.

The International Union appropriated \$1000 for relief purposes, and several hundred dollars have already been received from sister locals throughout the country.

At a meeting held in Oakland last week A. Gearhard and H. Mahoney were appointed to act with International First Vice-President H. J. Griffith as a Relief Committee.

Temporary headquarters are located in the office of the Oakland "Tribune," where F. J. Behra, Recording Secretary, and other officials may be found. President A. J. Gallagher's address is 416 Oak street, this city.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has established what is known as the Frisco-Vesuvius Relief Association, and will divide all funds equally between the San Francisco sufferers and the sufferers due to Vesuvius' outburst.

DIRECTORY OF "LABOR CLARION" ADVERTISERS.

Following is a list of "Labor Clarion" advertisers who have, at this writing, established temporary headquarters:

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
Haight St. bet. Webster and Fillmore.

HANSEN & ELRICK
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
St. Mungo Bldg., Fillmore st., near Golden Gate ave.

THE EMPORIUM
Will resume business next week at
Post street and Van Ness avenue.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE
ATTORNEY
850 Fulton Street

STERLING FURNITURE CO.
Doing business at Warehouse,
Sixth and King streets.

HALE BROS.
Fillmore street.

NEUSTADTER BROS.
STANDARD SHIRTS AND OVERALLS
908 Washington, st., Oakland.

PRAGERS
Headquarters, 2826 Washington st.

KRAGEN'S
1914 Sacramento street.

FRANK BROS.
MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
1500 Sutter street.

CHARLES LYONS
TAILOR
200 Presidio ave., cor. Washington
Will open on Fillmore st., nr. O'Farrell.

THE BULLETIN
Business Office, 1708 Fillmore st.

KELLEHER & BROWNE
"THE IRISH TAILORS"
Announce that they will resume business at once.

CORDES FURNITURE CO.
Office, 945 Fillmore, near McAllister.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.
Office, 2518 Clay street.

PARCELLS SAFE CO.
Office, Fourteenth and Webster, Oakland.

BALDWIN JEWELRY CO.
Resumed Business at
1521 Sutter street.

LUNDSTROM, HATTER
Will reopen in a few days at
530 Haight street.

WALTER N. BRUNT CO.
PRINTING
Office, 817 Van Ness avenue.

NO PERCENTAGE DRUG CO.
Temporary Office, 1265 Fifth ave.

WUNDER BOTTLED BEER
Sixth and Webster sts., Oakland.

MACHINISTS.

Machinists Lodge, No. 68, has secured temporary headquarters at 398 Waller street, and a meeting of the union was held at that place last Sunday, when it was decided to appoint a committee instructed to secure a building site, on which headquarters and commissary will be erected.

A registration system has been established at headquarters, and members in need of aid are requested to apply there. Members who are not working are directed to report at headquarters daily, or at least three times a week.

The executive officials of the International Association of Machinists have made a preliminary appropriation of \$1000 for relief purposes, and have appointed Messrs. Hagerty, Meyers, Duncan, Burnett and Kelly to represent the Grand Lodge in relief work and co-operate with the local relief committee.

The machinists will meet again next Sunday. A number have obtained employment, but there are still many idle members.

RETAIL CLERKS.

The retail clerks have established headquarters and organized a relief association at 1422 Steiner street, near Ellis. Shoe Clerks, No. 410, Drug Clerks, No. 472, and Retail Clerks, No. 432, will hold their regular meeting there.

The Relief Committee consists of an executive Board and fifteen members, five from each local. The executive officers are as follows: Chairman, M. Licht; Vice-Chairman, G. M. Lipman; Treasurer, C. B. Whilden; Secretary, Charles Lee. The committee will meet every morning at 10 o'clock. The Secretary will be at headquarters all day. Clerks and friends are requested to report all distress. One thousand dollars has been received from the international for relief purposes.

COOKS, WAITERS, BARTENDERS.

The International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders' League of America has sent \$5000 to this city for the relief of the waiters, cooks, cooks' helpers and bartenders, all of which are affiliated with that international. The waiters have established headquarters at Scott and Eddy streets, and the bartenders at 425 Ivy avenue.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Typographical Union, No. 21, has established headquarters at 425 Fifteenth street, Oakland.

The fire left but three minor printing offices standing in the entire city of San Francisco, and, until printing material can be shipped here from the East, the San Francisco dailies, as well as many other publications, will have their printing done in Oakland.

The union held a meeting in Oakland last Sunday, when it was reported that the International had sent a draft for \$2000, followed by a shipment of \$10,000 in currency for relief purposes. A large sum will be received from sister unions throughout the country.

The Executive Committee was intrusted with the relief work.

Over 100 San Francisco printers have left this section, the union securing transportation for them.

Dues and assessments have been remitted for two months.

Nominations of officers to be elected this month were made. In almost every instance the incumbents were re-nominated. No. 21 will send one delegate to the International convention to be held at Colorado Springs in August. Joseph Ryan was the only nominee at Sunday's meeting.

Teamsters, No. 85, has established headquarters on Fifth street, near Brannon.

Demand union label goods.

BREWERY WORKMEN.

The Joint Local Executive Board of the Brewery Workmen's Union has been instructed by International Secretary Proebstle to take charge of Brewery Workmen's affairs in this jurisdiction until normal conditions are restored.

This board is composed of delegates representing Brewery Workmen, No. 7, Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 227, and Beer Bottlers, No. 293. Temporary headquarters have been established in Germania Turner Hall, Oakland.

On Tuesday the Brewery Workmen received \$5000 in gold coin forwarded by the International for relief purposes. The Joint Executive Board has decided to pay each member of the unions \$10 in coin, and will also furnish transportation and cash in amounts from \$5 to \$25 to members who desire to leave this jurisdiction.

The International Brewery Workmen has levied an assessment on the 34,000 members of the organization for the benefit of the San Francisco locals.

The officials of the Brewery Workmen state that they expect normal conditions to be restored in their unions within a comparatively short time. There are still six breweries in this city, and five in Alameda county, while thirteen beer bottling establishments, here and across the bay, are intact.

The executive officials are considering plans to lease a lot in this city and erect headquarters thereon. A general meeting of the three unions will be held at an early date.

BLACKSMITHS.

On last Wednesday General Third Vice-President J. J. Furey of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers received \$1500 from headquarters for relief of the local members of the organization.

CITY FRONT FEDERATION.

The City Front Federation met on Wednesday, the 25th ult., at the office of the Riggers' Union, 10 Howard street, and advised its affiliated unions to continue to conduct their affairs as before the fire. The transportation industry, it is said, suffered very little from the recent calamities.

Pending the restoration of normal conditions, the following committee was appointed to conduct the business of the Federation: President W. T. Colbert, Secretary J. Kean, M. Casey, C. J. Kelly and J. P. B. Jones.

Secretary Kean was instructed to secure headquarters for the Federation and he has since engaged office room with the Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders at the Folsom street bulkhead, foot of Folsom street.

MUSICIANS.

Musicians Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, has established temporary headquarters at No. 421 Laguna street, near Fell. Members desirous of obtaining information or relief will please call at the above address.

The Oakland Branch office has been established at No. 1003½ Broadway street, Room 22, Mr. J. J. Matteson is in charge.

Members are also urgently requested to report to the Secretary their respective addresses.

The Board of Directors will hold meetings each Tuesday and Friday, at 12 noon, at the headquarters.

IRON MOLDERS.

Iron Molders, No. 164, held a meeting last Sunday at Mangel's Hall, Twenty-sixth and Folsom streets, over 200 members being present.

The Executive Committee was instructed to take charge of the relief work, and this committee subsequently appointed a sub-committee to formulate plans for relief of members in distress. The following were named to serve on the sub-committee: I. A. Sullivan, J. De Succa, M. Eagan and W. P. McCabe.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America sent No. 164 a draft for \$2000 for relief purposes.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL STATEMENT.

The executive officers of the State Building Trades Council issued a statement on Monday, April 23d, which reads, in part, as follows:

"In the restoration and creation of a city which will become one of the most important commercially, most advanced architecturally and most secure structurally, the building mechanics of California will adhere to the same rules and regulations which have hitherto governed the building industry; that is, there cannot and shall not be any advance in wages. In every act and thing that devolves upon us, the best that is within us from the mechanical, individual, civic and fraternal standpoints shall be forthcoming.

"To this end the following regulations are hereby promulgated:

"First—All rules and regulations governing wages, hours and working-card and trades jurisdiction are suspended until the present distressing conditions shall have been relieved.

"Second—We urge upon all members that it is their duty to render freely and voluntarily all assistance within their power, in order that the relief work may be accomplished with as little delay as possible.

"Third—When normal conditions will have been established the existing laws, trade rules and regulations will be enforced in the same manner as they have been in the past.

"Fourth—Local building trades councils are hereby advised that under no circumstances will any increase in wages be sanctioned or tolerated, and if any affiliated union should endeavor to take advantage of the disaster which occurred in San Francisco and other parts of California on April 18, 1906, by any raise of the wage schedule, all local building trades councils are hereby directed to condemn such actions and immediately take steps to maintain the laws, rules and regulations as enacted by the fifth annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California.

"P. H. McCarthy, General President.

"O. A. Tveitmoe, General Secretary-Treasurer."

CIGAR MAKERS.

The Cigar Makers' Union met last Tuesday at headquarters, 339 Noe street, when announcement was made that \$7000 had been received from the International to pay the customary out-of-work and sick benefits and make traveling loans. The International Executive Board has advised an assessment of 50 cents per capita on the entire membership for the benefit of the San Francisco local. This will place over \$20,000 at the disposal of the union for relief purposes.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The following circular issued by Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling of the California State Federation of Labor is self-explanatory:

San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1906.

To the Officers and members of the Central Labor bodies of the State of California—Greeting: I beg to announce to you that the entire office of the California State Federation of Labor was destroyed, including all of the books, records and office fixtures; and as I have not got a list of the unions affiliated with the Federation, I am writing to your honorable body with the hope that you will announce it to your affiliated unions, and if any are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, please request them to notify this office at once, and all per capita tax sent in by them should be sent by Post Office money order, as we would have trouble in cashing checks or drafts at this time.

With best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,
835 Webster Street. J. W. Bowling.

Steam Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, has established headquarters in Twin Peaks Hall, Noe and Seventeenth streets. Several laundries escaped destruction, and every member of this union will be able to find employment almost immediately.